

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1877.

VOLUME XXVI—NUMBER 61

The Intelligencer.

Senator Morton.

Up to the time of this writing we have no news of the death of this distinguished man, but it seems scarcely possible that he will be alive when these lines appear in print. Our last news left him at death's door, and ere daylight returns we apprehend he will have passed away.

As regards mere age, Senator Morton, with his matchless constitution, should have lived twenty years longer, and been intellectually strong and influential all the time. He is now only 64 years old—just in the prime of life—and he dies just when the vast experience of his active life could be made serviceable for the good of the country in the support of the President's wise administration.

In one sense of the word it seems as if in the order of Providence Senator Morton's career may have terminated at this time. He had a mission in life peculiarly his own. He was pre-eminently fitted for the stormy epoch of the Republic through which he has figured so largely and influentially. He was a power in the land during the war, so great a power that he was called "the right arm of the government" during the dark and critical days of the draft riots and of the secret and treasonable order known as the "Sons of Liberty." He literally crushed out that Order in the West by his tremendous energy and courage. He hunted it down and exterminated it. This is one reason why the dialy element in the Democratic party hated Morton so bitterly during the war, and to this day they have not forgiven him.

Morton never knew what it was to quail in any emergency. He was the *Cour de Lion* among the war Governors of the North. He made the State of Indiana the war State par excellence of the Union by the vigor of his executive ability. He put her in line when treason was rife all around him, in spite of such men as Voorhees, Hendricks and Jesse D. Bright, and he kept her in the front throughout the struggle.

For such service as this no words of encomium are too extravagant for Oliver P. Morton. The nation owes him a debt of gratitude second to none other. He was such a part and parcel of the war that its history never can be written without embalming his memory with the greatest laurels. He will live in that record forever along with Lincoln and Stanton.

Since the war Morton has made his name in politics. And in politics his record has been as peculiar as in war. He was Governor of Indiana until 1868. In that year of that year he made his great anti-Johnson speech, and fired the heart of Indiana and of the whole country by his powerful arraignment of Johnson's reconstruction policy, and in the following January was sent to the U. S. Senate, where he at once, as Ingersoll said of Blaine, became a "leader of leaders." And this position he has held ever since. By his great intellect not less than by his indomitable will, he has ruled in the councils of the Republican party, and more than any other man moulded its policy up to the end of Grant's administration.

Morton had one conspicuous quality in common with Henry Clay, and perhaps with all party leaders. Although imperious and exacting he knew how to yield to the inevitable. More than once he set himself against the tendencies of the Republican party, particularly in the early stages of the negro-suffrage agitation, and again on the greenback question, but he soon discerned his mistake (so to speak) and resumed his leading position in the party. We should not on this account call him lacking in statesmanship. He did, it is true, like the great Burke, "give to party what was meant for mankind," but Alexander H. Stephens says that all statesmen must occasionally stoop to conquer, and to that end must cater to public sentiment.

Morton did not always discern correctly, nor did he always have the courage of his convictions. There is reason to suppose that he, like both Clay and Webster, pursued his career during late years with an eye on the Presidency. This made him too much of a machine politician, great as he undoubtedly was. He catered too much to the Southern negro element with a view to the Presidential nomination, and yet failed at the last, as he deserved to, and no doubt died sorely disappointed.

Looking back then upon Senator Morton's career from this standpoint, who shall say that it has not accomplished its mission. He served, as we believe, a great end, not only in the war but afterwards, in breaking down Andrew Johnson and in powerfully educating and coercing the public prejudices of the country up to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments that saved to this generation and to posterity the results of the war. No man knew better how to thus coerce the prejudices of the people. He kept alive the war feeling and held up the ghastly spectres of the war as long as possible, and thus kept out of power the dangerous and reactionary element that up to two years ago was a formidable menace to the stability of the Union and Constitution as they now and forever will exist.

For all these great and enduring services in war and peace we say green be the turf that covers the mortal remains of Oliver P. Morton, and sacred the page in our history that records his heroic achievements.

No further such his merits to discuss, no draw his features from their dead repose, there they lie in death's cold arms, the bones of his father and his life.

Prospective Demand for Real Estate.

The President's speech at Richmond on Wednesday, as given in yesterday's INTELLIGENCER, was certainly full of encouragement for the Virginia people, who are largely an agricultural people, and to the coming demand for their lands and the consequent revival of their prosperity. We believe he is entirely correct in his view of the peculiarly enviable

ble situation of Virginia as regards climate and contiguity to the large cities of the Atlantic coast. As he says, however, the needs to divide up her lands into smaller farms, as will be done from necessity ere long, and there will come a demand from the people of moderate means from all parts of the North.

Any one can see by the emigration movements at Pittsburgh what is the tendency of the times all over the country. It is to leave the large centres of population and get land, and thus secure a more independent and reliable method of making a living. To this end colonies are leaving Pittsburgh for Michigan, Arkansas and Florida. As we have before remarked, none of them are coming to West Virginia, where land is as cheap as in the States to which they are going, and simply because no one has appeared among them to present the inducements afforded by the interior of our State in the way of cheap lands.

A Minnesota paper says that the sale of Government lands in that State is the largest known for many years. It says that "A sort of mania for the acquisition of land seems to have broken out simultaneously in all parts of the country. We are informed by the people just returned from Nobles county that during the month of September 17,000 acres of railroad land were sold on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, besides over 20,000 acres were taken at the Land Office in Washington—about two-thirds more of Government land than was sold during the two previous years."

This, no doubt, is a sample of what is soon to be seen all over the West, and, perhaps, also in many parts of the South. It has been predicted that the first great revival will be in farming lands—the cheaper class of lands—on account of the desire, (born of hardship and necessity) on the part of mechanics and manufacturing operatives to get away from the cities and towns. The farming part of the American people are by far its most prosperous class to-day, on account of good crops and good prices for the same, and the ability to buy at a great decline in price everything in the way of family supplies.

The marked prosperity of any one branch of business in contradistinction with other branches always attracts large reinforcements. The farmers have been so unusually prosperous this season, and all other business has generally gone from bad to worse, that the indications are that we will soon see a rush into the agricultural ranks, such as has not been seen for many years. This country will have more farmers in the next year or two, by many thousands, than it has to-day. The idea is abroad that farming has more promise in it for the immediate future than work for wages in the common run of employments.

The farmers themselves illustrate this tendency of human nature to go into whatever is prosperous and promising. For instance, they have put in an unusually large crop of wheat this fall because wheat was a great success this last summer and now brings a good price, and because the prospects are that if the Russian war continues over winter it will bring a still better price next season. On this theory most of the farmers hereabouts have gone largely into wheat this fall, and once more, as in olden times, our flouring mills are beginning to count on a home supply of grain.

The true remedy for the present hard times is the tendency to disintegration in the ranks of overcrowded and unremunerative employments. This is a much more natural and effective remedy than all the schemes of the quacks who are prescribing greenback plasters for our ailments. We are to see a rearrangement of employments. We are to see more people getting a living out of the ground and fewer of them out of city and town vocations. For instance, the failure of so many iron works since the panic is obliging a large number of employes to go to farming. This is why we see such a large emigration from Pittsburgh and from the cotton and woolen mills of the East, and also from the glass establishments. Their operatives are being scattered every day to all parts of the country, especially to the West and South, where they will hereafter cultivate the soil.

This is the reverse process of what had been going on since the early days of the war up to the panic of 1873. The tide is now ebbing to the rural districts, from whence it steadily flowed for more than twelve years. The consequence will be that lands will experience an active demand and a probable rise in price. We refer to the cheap lands of the West and South and not to the high priced lands of the old free States.

Another consequence of this change will be that more work and better wages will accrue to those who remain behind at their old employments, just as the vast emigration to America years ago thinned out the laboring classes in Europe and made life more tolerable for those who were left behind.

Who Made It?

Sir Isaac Newton a very wise and godly man was once examining a new and very fine globe, when a gentleman came into his study who did not believe in God, but declared the world was made by chance. He was much pleased with the handsome globe, and asked: "Who made it?" "Nobody," said Sir Isaac; "it happened."

The gentleman looked up in amazement at the answer, but he soon understood what it meant.

Failures in New York During October.

NEW YORK, October 31.—There were sixty-one failures reported in this city during the month of October, the largest number of any month this year; but the liabilities, which are in round numbers \$3,000,000, are not so great as in some other months. The number of failures has increased about thirty per cent over the record for the month of September, while the aggregate liabilities is smaller by \$100,000.

Passed the Jetties.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—The steamship City of Bristol, drawing 21 feet 9 inches, passed through the jetties without detention, the deepest draught vessel that ever went in this port.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

GONE.

Death of the Great War Governor.

The Last Moments of Senator Morton.

Indiana Mourns Her Great Statesman.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1.—12:35 A. M.—At two o'clock this morning Senator Morton had been restless and nervous for the past hour, and he hiccupped. Dr. Thompson was with him, but can't give an opinion as to how long the Senator may live.

2:30 A. M.—A messenger from Senator Morton reports him dying.

3:30 A. M.—Senator Morton is now sleeping under the influence of opiates.

8:00 A. M.—Senator Morton is still living, but can't last over a few hours and may die at any moment.

11:30 A. M.—Efforts are now being made to relieve Mr. Morton's suffering by the inhalation of chloroform, morphia having ceased to have any effect whatever, the vesicles of the skin refusing to longer absorb the drug. The wife and sons of the dying man are at his right hand prostrated with grief, while the friends are grouped around the bedside and elsewhere about the room, watching in silence for the last breath. The Senator is conscious at intervals, giving some directions as to the disposition of the supporting pillow, or calling for more air. Dr. Thompson says that life may be prolonged through the day.

1 P. M.—There is no change in Mr. Morton's condition. He is still under the influence of chloroform.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1.—2:15 P. M.—No change in Morton's condition.

2:45 P. M.—Dr. Thompson thinks the Senator is growing perceptibly weaker.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 1.—Senator Morton died at 5:30 P. M. The frequent bulletins of to-day render it unnecessary to recount his sufferings and the measures employed to alleviate them. About noon Mr. Morton and his sons, by his request, were left alone with the Senator for about an hour. What passed between them is not for us to inquire. Before 5 o'clock it had become evident that he had entered on his last hour on earth. He had rested the greater portion of the day in a half lying and half sitting position. As he grew weaker the supporting pillows were withdrawn, so he lay prone upon the bed. A deep silence now pervaded the room and remained unbroken except by an occasional question to the dying man. Once when the Senator exclaimed, "I am dying," his sister-in-law, Mrs. Holloway inquired, "You are afraid to die, Oliver?" He indicated "No," by shaking his head. Soon after, a similar exclamation, question and answer passed between him and Dr. Thompson.

At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock he exclaimed, "I am dying." "I am worn out," and these were his last words. From this on it was difficult to discover that life remained. On the Doctor's announcement, "He is going," the gaze of the wife and sons became fixed on the face of the husband and father, with now and then a piteous look of inquiry toward the Doctor, until his further announcement, "It is over." The widow clasped her sons to her exclaiming, "My darling boys." The friends withdrew, leaving them for a time, when they were tenderly led from the room.

This evening, by direction of the Mayor, the city bells have been tolled fifty-four strokes, indicating the death of Senator Morton. The bells will also be tolled each day at noon until after the funeral. The family have decided on Monday at 1 o'clock as the time for the funeral services, at Roberts Park M. E. Church, and the interment will take place at Crown Hill Cemetery. The services will be conducted by Rev. Prof. S. K. Hasbaur and Mr. H. L. Hasbaur, Mrs. Morton's former pastor, and the Senator's preceptor, assisted by Reverend J. B. Cleaver, Henry Day and J. H. Bayless. The body will lie in state during Sunday in the corridor of the Marion County Court House, now used as a State House, giving the people of the State an opportunity to view the remains, for whose accommodation special excursion trains will be run on Sunday and Monday.

The Indianapolis Light Infantry have tendered their services as guard of honor, and the Montgomery Guards, of Crawfordville have also tendered their services.

The family have requested Hon. E. B. Martindale, Hon. James A. Wildman and Ex-Gov. Conrad Baker to represent and act for them in making all further arrangements. The Mayor has called a meeting of citizens in the U. S. Court room to-morrow at 9 o'clock, when it will be decided to invite the President and Cabinet and the Governors of the several States to attend the funeral. The members of the Bench and Bar of the city and State are requested to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Reports from many cities and towns in the State announce the tolling of bells. Gov. Williams will close the State offices Monday, and Mayor Caven the offices of the city government. They will jointly request the citizens to close their business houses from noon to three o'clock on that day.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Intelligence of the death of Senator Morton received here to-night, produced profound sorrow. On the announcement of his death to the Senate to-morrow, a committee will be appointed to attend the

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The death of Senator Morton was marked with a bouquet of white flowers. The Chaplain alluded to the illness of the Senator, saying: "We unite our prayer to beseech thee to give to the dying Senator the prospect of a better life; to open for him a new career and another journey beyond the stars."

Mr. Armstrong presented a memorial of the Kansas City Board of Trade, favoring the repeal of the specie payment resumption act and remonetization of silver; also a resolution of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, favoring the repeal of the bankruptcy law. Referred.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced, including the following: To aid the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from Tidewater to St. Louis and Chicago. By Mr. Cabell: Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the owners of the value of the cotton and tobacco seized by the Government since April 10, 1865. Mr. Schleicher offered a resolution calling on the President for all information relating to the condition of the Mexican border in Texas and to any recent violation of the territory of the United States by incursions from Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. Good asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House the action of the President in withdrawing the Federal troops from South Carolina and Louisiana was wise, just, and constitutional; that it has contributed in a large degree to the restoration of peace and harmony throughout the country, and is entitled to receive the cordial support of all men who realize that while there is a North and a South, an East and a West, there is but one country, one constitution and one destiny. Mr. Phillips objected.

Mr. Butler suggested that it should be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

D. C. Haskell was sworn in as a member.

Mr. Ewing called up his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday recommending to the committee the banking and currency bill, to repeal the third section of the resumption act.

Mr. Exness asked whether any discussion of the bill was to be allowed.

Mr. Ewing replied that it had been the desire of the committee to have ample discussion of the provisions of the bill, but as it was in the morning hour the opportunities for discussion and management of the bill were very much restricted.

Mr. Ewing asked whether amendments to the bill were to be allowed.

Mr. Ewing replied that he had been instructed by the committee to refer to the gentleman from Illinois (Fort) to offer the amendment presented yesterday.

The Speaker suggested Mr. Ewing to ask consent to have the bill taken out of the morning hour.

Mr. Ewing pressed his question whether other amendments than Fort's would be allowed.

The Speaker suggested that it was a matter for the House to determine.

Mr. Ewing—I am desirous to have the sense of the House taken on any amendment that may be offered, providing they do not tend to the consideration or disposition of the bill. [Laughter.]

The Speaker—The offering of amendments would not displace the consideration of the bill. Whether the amendments might impair the bill is a matter for the House to determine.

Mr. Ewing adopted the previous suggestion of the Speaker, and asked unanimous consent to have the bill taken out of the morning hour.

Messrs. Hale, Garfield and others objected.

Mr. Sawyer submitted as a parliamentary question that the expiration of sixty minutes did not necessarily close the morning hour, but it required the interposition of some other business of higher privilege.

The Speaker stated that at the expiration of the morning hour it would be in order to move to go to the Committee of the Whole, and that either of these motions necessarily close the morning hour.

Mr. Sawyer admitted that it was unnecessary to move.

After further discussion on this point Mr. Ewing moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded, 128 to 120, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on "ordered to lie on the table."

Mr. Conger moved that the House do now adjourn, but the motion (which was intended solely for delay) came too late, as the Speaker stated that several names had already been called.

The Speaker on ordering the main question resulted yeas 128, nays 124.

The question then recurred on reconsidering the vote of yesterday recommending to the bill.

Mr. Hubbell here interposed a motion to adjourn.

On voting of yeas and nays on the motion occupied the balance of the morning hour.

Mr. Conger suggested that the morning hour had expired.

The Speaker—The main question having been decided, must be executed. It is the will of the House on recommendation of the bill to be reconsidered.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The death of Senator Morton was marked with a bouquet of white flowers. The Chaplain alluded to the illness of the Senator, saying: "We unite our prayer to beseech thee to give to the dying Senator the prospect of a better life; to open for him a new career and another journey beyond the stars."

Mr. Armstrong presented a memorial of the Kansas City Board of Trade, favoring the repeal of the specie payment resumption act and remonetization of silver; also a resolution of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, favoring the repeal of the bankruptcy law. Referred.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced, including the following: To aid the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from Tidewater to St. Louis and Chicago. By Mr. Cabell: Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the owners of the value of the cotton and tobacco seized by the Government since April 10, 1865. Mr. Schleicher offered a resolution calling on the President for all information relating to the condition of the Mexican border in Texas and to any recent violation of the territory of the United States by incursions from Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. Good asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House the action of the President in withdrawing the Federal troops from South Carolina and Louisiana was wise, just, and constitutional; that it has contributed in a large degree to the restoration of peace and harmony throughout the country, and is entitled to receive the cordial support of all men who realize that while there is a North and a South, an East and a West, there is but one country, one constitution and one destiny. Mr. Phillips objected.

Mr. Butler suggested that it should be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

D. C. Haskell was sworn in as a member.

Mr. Ewing called up his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday recommending to the committee the banking and currency bill, to repeal the third section of the resumption act.

Mr. Exness asked whether any discussion of the bill was to be allowed.

Mr. Ewing replied that it had been the desire of the committee to have ample discussion of the provisions of the bill, but as it was in the morning hour the opportunities for discussion and management of the bill were very much restricted.

Mr. Ewing asked whether amendments to the bill were to be allowed.

Mr. Ewing replied that he had been instructed by the committee to refer to the gentleman from Illinois (Fort) to offer the amendment presented yesterday.

The Speaker suggested Mr. Ewing to ask consent to have the bill taken out of the morning hour.

Mr. Ewing pressed his question whether other amendments than Fort's would be allowed.

The Speaker suggested that it was a matter for the House to determine.

Mr. Ewing—I am desirous to have the sense of the House taken on any amendment that may be offered, providing they do not tend to the consideration or disposition of the bill. [Laughter.]

The Speaker—The offering of amendments would not displace the consideration of the bill. Whether the amendments might impair the bill is a matter for the House to determine.

Mr. Ewing adopted the previous suggestion of the Speaker, and asked unanimous consent to have the bill taken out of the morning hour.

Messrs. Hale, Garfield and others objected.

Mr. Sawyer submitted as a parliamentary question that the expiration of sixty minutes did not necessarily close the morning hour, but it required the interposition of some other business of higher privilege.

The Speaker stated that at the expiration of the morning hour it would be in order to move to go to the Committee of the Whole, and that either of these motions necessarily close the morning hour.

Mr. Sawyer admitted that it was unnecessary to move.

After further discussion on this point Mr. Ewing moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded, 128 to 120, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on "ordered to lie on the table."

Mr. Conger moved that the House do now adjourn, but the motion (which was intended solely for delay) came too late, as the Speaker stated that several names had already been called.

The Speaker on ordering the main question resulted yeas 128, nays 124.

The question then recurred on reconsidering the vote of yesterday recommending to the bill.

Mr. Hubbell here interposed a motion to adjourn.

On voting of yeas and nays on the motion occupied the balance of the morning hour.

Mr. Conger suggested that the morning hour had expired.

The Speaker—The main question having been decided, must be executed. It is the will of the House on recommendation of the bill to be reconsidered.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The death of Senator Morton was marked with a bouquet of white flowers. The Chaplain alluded to the illness of the Senator, saying: "We unite our prayer to beseech thee to give to the dying Senator the prospect of a better life; to open for him a new career and another journey beyond the stars."

Mr. Armstrong presented a memorial of the Kansas City Board of Trade, favoring the repeal of the specie payment resumption act and remonetization of silver; also a resolution of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, favoring the repeal of the bankruptcy law. Referred.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced, including the following: To aid the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from Tidewater to St. Louis and Chicago. By Mr. Cabell: Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the owners of the value of the cotton and tobacco seized by the Government since April 10, 1865. Mr. Schleicher offered a resolution calling on the President for all information relating to the condition of the Mexican border in Texas and to any recent violation of the territory of the United States by incursions from Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. Good asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House the action of the President in withdrawing the Federal troops from South Carolina and Louisiana was wise, just, and constitutional; that it has contributed in a large degree to the restoration of peace and harmony throughout the country, and is entitled to receive the cordial support of all men who realize that while there is a North and a South, an East and a West, there is but one country, one constitution and one destiny. Mr. Phillips objected.

Mr. Butler suggested that it should be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

D. C. Haskell was sworn in as a member.

Mr. Ewing called up his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday recommending to the committee the banking and currency bill, to repeal the third section of the resumption act.

Mr. Exness asked whether any discussion of the bill was to be allowed.

Mr. Ewing replied that it had been the desire of the committee to have ample discussion of the provisions of the bill, but as it was in the morning hour the opportunities for discussion and management of the bill were very much restricted.

Mr. Ewing asked whether amendments to the bill were to be allowed.

Mr. Ewing replied that he had been instructed by the committee to refer to the gentleman from Illinois (Fort) to offer the amendment presented yesterday.

The Speaker suggested Mr. Ewing to ask consent to have the bill taken out of the morning hour.

Mr. Ewing pressed his question whether other amendments than Fort's would be allowed.

The Speaker suggested that it was a matter for the House to determine.

Mr. Ewing—I am desirous to have the sense of the House taken on any amendment that may be offered, providing they do not tend to the consideration or disposition of the bill. [Laughter.]

The Speaker—The offering of amendments would not displace the consideration of the bill. Whether the amendments might impair the bill is a matter for the House to determine.

Mr. Ewing adopted the previous suggestion of the Speaker, and asked unanimous consent to have the bill taken out of the morning hour.

Messrs. Hale, Garfield and others objected.

Mr. Sawyer submitted as a parliamentary question that the expiration of sixty minutes did not necessarily close the morning hour, but it required the interposition of some other business of higher privilege.

The Speaker stated that at the expiration of the morning hour it would be in order to move to go to the Committee of the Whole, and that either of these motions necessarily close the morning hour.

Mr. Sawyer admitted that it was unnecessary to move.

After further discussion on this point Mr. Ewing moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded, 128 to 120, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on "ordered to lie on the table."

Mr. Conger moved that the House do now adjourn, but the motion (which was intended solely for delay) came too late, as the Speaker stated that several names had already been called.

The Speaker on ordering the main question resulted yeas 128, nays 124.

The question then recurred on reconsidering the vote of yesterday recommending to the bill.

Mr. Hubbell here interposed a motion to adjourn.

On voting of yeas and nays on the motion occupied the balance of the morning hour.

Mr. Conger suggested that the morning hour had expired.

The Speaker—The main question having been decided, must be executed. It is the will of the House on recommendation of the bill to be reconsidered.

FOREIGN NEWS.

WAR NOTES.

LONDON, November 1.—An effort is being made to gain possession of the Plevna and Rahova road. The Rumanian force between Rida and Iskra, yesterday made a reconnaissance along the Plevna in the direction of Rahova. At Vadeni they found a Turkish detachment occupying some earth works, and after a brief cannonade the Turkish magazine exploded and the garrison retreated in the direction of Rahova. Two companies of Rumanians occupy the redoubt.

Mr. Kelly—It is possible that the House may do some business in those days. It is known that worthy officers of the navy are borrowing money at interest, because Congress has failed to appropriate money to pay them. I think the country would be as well served by Congress remaining in session and passing the appropriation bill, as it would be in diffusing in the several States in which elections are to be held, the great number of members who may want to vote.

Mr. Clymer—I desire to state that the last Congress did not fail to make an appropriation for the support of the navy. It did make that appropriation, but it was improperly diverted to other uses.

Mr. Kelly—Well the fact remains that they are suffering for their pay.

After some further discussion the resolution was rejected without division.

Mr. Springer endeavored to bring before the House again the point of order on the bill to repeal the resumption act, but the point was overruled by the Speaker.

Mr. Kelly—I move the House go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union in order to enable gentlemen who want to discuss the pending bill to make their speech.

The motion was agreed to, and the House went into committee of the whole. Mr. Sawyer in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Hunter in a speech to prove that national bank notes are cheaper and safer money than greenbacks.

At the close of Mr. Hunter's speech, Mr. Kelly rose